knowledge of religion, but is because what little religion they have they stick to fanatically. The prohibitions of pork and alcoholic beverages are generally observed. So also do the men claim the right to have plural wives. The fanaticism of the Moros is most feverishly displayed when one of their number becomes a *juramentado* or runs *amuck*, killing promiscuously everyone in his way.

The spiritual head of the Moros in Sulu is nominally at least the Sultan of Sulu. Elsewhere the other sultans and datus retain considerable power over religious questions.

Quite a number of Moros have made the journey to Mecca and like former Senator Hadji Butu, the most learned of them all in Mohammedan law, use the title of "Hadji."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH [8]

The history of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines is closely interwoven with the secular history of the Philippines. When Magellan, in his heroic effort to sail around the world, came to Cebu, the wife of King Hamabar was the first member of a long line of Filipino royalty to be baptized a Catholic, When the equally notable expedition of Miguel de Legaspi and Andres de Urdaneta arrived from Mexico in Cebu, the niece of Tupas, a petty ruler of Cebu, was made a Catholic. Wholesale baptisms occurred, and the conversion of the Filipinos in the years following LegaspPs arrival is an achievement without a parallel in history.

The dignitaries of the Church in the Philippines exercised incalculable influence, and their power on occasion was even

greater than that of the Spanish Governors-General. Of the religious orders, the Augustinians, the Augustinian Recolletos, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Jesuits, were represented in the Philippines. The Church, and with it some of

[8] **Section read by Father Henry C. Avery, S.J., Rector of the Ateneo de Manila.**